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protest of the individual soul against his isolation from that communion with his spiritual kind in which a personal being lives the truly personal life."

In his third chapter the author proceeds to justify his definition of personality as "the capacity for society, fellowship, communion." He points out that, in the region of action, individual desire is, in its issue, social, and that law is "a collective fact, an evidence of the fellowship of persons, of which it is the creation." Law is represented in the individual by conscience, which is "the organ in the individual personality of the impulse towards collective life in the region of action," leading to the aspiration after the perfect moral fellowship witnessed by religion. Applying the same ideas to the region of the intellect, the author argues that individual perception, as perception of fact, is, in reality, "a perception of the individual as the organ of the collective experience," pointing out that the individual mind begins to exercise intelligence in an intelligent, a thinking, society. He affirms truly that language is the creation of the collective intelligence, while the claim to authority of the individual judgment is based on the recognition of the authority of the collective mind. In the region of emotion, which is co-extensive with the social life of man, individual life consists in membership of the collective life, "of the various forms of social union into which the individual has been absorbed." This is particularly observable in religion, as exhibited by Christianity, which is the embodiment of the supreme emotion and has created a new form of fellowship and through it given intensity to all earlier forms.

We have dwelt so fully on his fundamental thesis that we have not space in which to follow the author in his application of the idea of personality, as capacity for fellowship, to the various forms of personal life. This comprises the second and largest part of his work, which treats fully of Feeling, Will and Intellect under their various aspects, and of Emotion, as pleasure, beauty, and love, and those who take an interest in these subjects will be amply repaid for its perusal.

C. S. WAKE.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE HAGUE, and Its Bearings on International Law and Policy. By *Frederick W. Holls, D. C. L.*, A Member of the Conference from the United States of America. New York: The Macmillan Co., London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1900. Pages, xxiv, 572. Price, \$3.00.

The Peace Conference here chronicled was an event of such great moment, and the literature devoted to its actual work is necessarily so slight, that Dr. Holls's account of it and its bearings will be heartily welcomed. His book is not an official statement of the proceedings of the Conference, yet owing to the position occupied by the author it bears the stamp of authority, which is confirmed by its permitted dedication to the Emperor of Russia, at whose suggestion the Conference was convened. The official records of the proceedings have not yet been published in English, but as Dr. Holls has had access to the reports of the American Commission and to the files of the State Department, and as he was able to make use of

the reports made to the Conference by its various Committees, he had ample material from which to draw for the present work, which is written primarily for American and English readers, but refers sufficiently to the action of the other Powers.

It was thought at first that the object of the Conference would be the formulation of a scheme for Disarmament, but this notion proved to be mistaken, peace as a preventive and the regulation of the means of war being its great aim; although much good work was done in the way of humanising warfare and limiting armaments and also in relation to the laws and customs of war and the adaptation to maritime warfare of the principles of the Geneva Convention respecting hospital service. About two hundred pages of Dr. Holls's work are taken up with an account of the work of the Third Committee, which had charge of the proceedings for the institution of means for the maintenance of general peace, that is for the peaceable adjustment of international differences. The treaty drawn up and ratified by the Powers provides three methods by which this adjustment may be brought about, namely, Good Offices and Mediation, International Commissions of Inquiry, and International Arbitration. As to the methods by Mediation and Inquiry, there is nothing in them obligatory on the nations in dispute, and their chief value would probably be in facilitating the settlement of differences by giving time for the dissipation of angry feeling between the peoples concerned. Nor is there anything in the Treaty of Peace which renders it obligatory for nations to have recourse to arbitration for the settlement of their differences. What was effected by the Peace Conference was the establishment of a Permanent Court of Arbitration, through the agency of which international disputes can be settled, if the Powers directly connected are willing to refer them to arbitration; although the signature of the agreement to arbitrate implies an undertaking to submit to the award.

It may be thought by some persons that, as the Peace Treaty does not provide for the compulsory settlement of disputes between nations, it will fail of practical effect. Such is not the opinion of Dr. Holls, who avows his conviction that "the Peace Conference accomplished a great and glorious result, not only in the humanising of warfare and the codification of the laws of war, but, above all, in the promulgation of the Magna Charta of International Law, the binding together of the civilised powers in a federation for justice, and the establishment of a permanent International Court of Arbitration." To the objection that, as all the proposed substitutes for war are left entirely to the voluntary choice of the nations concerned, no real advance towards lasting peace has been made, the author replies that the Conference purposely trusted to the growth of public opinion and the public conscience for ensuring the carrying out of the aims of The Hague Treaty. He quotes the remark made by Baron d'Estournelles, one of the French Commissioners, as bearing on that point: "War has now been solemnly characterised as a conflagration, and every responsible statesman has been appointed a fireman, with the first duty of putting it out or preventing its spread." The author is quite justified, therefore, in regarding the Peace Conference as representing a step in the upward

progress of the world. As the adoption of Magna Charta led to the development of English Constitutional law and the replacing of the "rude clerics" of the earlier period, who assisted the "ruder litigants," by the "glorious company of English jurists"; so now there will be a development of International Law, and for the old idea of diplomacy will be substituted something far nobler. Instead of "lying for one's country," the aim of diplomacy will become, as Matthew Arnold would say, to make "reason and the will of God prevail." This is the view held by Dr. Holls who affirms truly that "the highest manifestation of the art of politics is *tact*, which is the flower of all human culture, physical, intellectual, and moral, and to be an ideal diplomat is rightly the ambition of many of the world's true aristocrats."

It is a satisfaction to note the important work performed at the Peace Conference by the representatives of the United States. The first draft of Article 8 of the Arbitration Treaty providing for Special Mediation was introduced by Dr. Holls, himself, his idea, which he does not claim to be original, being to apply the provisions of the recognised code of duelling to international relations. From the beginning the American representatives declared that their chief object at the Conference was the establishment of a permanent Court of Arbitration, and, although the honor of taking the lead in the steps introductory to that great end was reserved for Lord Pauncefote, the chief delegate of Great Britain, their efforts conducted largely to the attainment of the result. One of the most important parts of the Treaty, so far as the United States is concerned, is the indirect recognition by the European Powers of the Monroe Doctrine, which was acquired through the addition to Article 27, dealing with the duty of the signatory Powers to remind disputants of the existence of the Court of Arbitration, of a declaration reserving to the United States "its traditional attitude towards purely American questions." The Conference furnished a fitting opportunity for obtaining that recognition, which was unanimously given by the representatives of all the Powers without hesitation. The American representatives were not able to induce the Conference to consider their proposition giving immunity to private property on the high seas during war, it not being germane to the subject under discussion, but they had the satisfaction of securing from the Third Committee a resolution, which was adopted unanimously by the Conference, in favor of the proposition being included in the programme of a future Conference.

In addition to the several topics referred to above, Dr. Holls gives an interesting account of the proceedings of the Conference from day to day, concluding with a discussion of the bearings of the Conference upon international law and policy. The Appendices, which comprise a large portion of the book, contains the full text of the final Act, Treaties, and Declarations adopted by the Conference, a copy of the General Report of the United States Commission, with copies of the Reports of the American members of the various Committees, and finally an account of the proceedings of the Hugo Grotius celebration at Delft, held July 4, 1899, the one

hundred and twenty-third anniversary of American Independence. This forms a fitting conclusion to a work which requires no commendation from us. It may safely be left to the public on its own merits.

C. STANILAND WAKE.

PHYSIKALISCH-CHEMISCHE PROPÆDEUTIK. Unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der medicinischen Wissenschaften und mit historischen und biographischen Angaben. By *Professor Dr. Med. and Phil. H. Griesbach*. Zweite Hälfte, 3. Lieferung: Band I, Bogen 60-62 mit Figur 202-210, sowie Titel, Vorwort und Inhalt; Band II., Bogen 1-22 mit Figur 211-302. Leipsic: Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann. 1900. Price, 10 marks.

The propædæutics of physics and chemistry for students of medicine and pharmacy on which Dr. Griesbach has been engaged for a number of years forms the most practical general survey of the broad field of physical science to be had. It is difficult to give in the brief space at our disposal an adequate idea of the ground covered by this work, the first two installments of which were reviewed in *The Monist* for January, 1897. The contents of Volume I., which is but just completed by the first pages of the present installment, alone cover some forty pages. We shall merely run over its main headings, which indicate that the subjects treated and sketched in the first volume are as follows: the logical methods and aims of the physical sciences, causality, graphic modes of representation, the principles of the measurement of space and time, matter, energy and force, mechanics, the constitution of matter and the ether, the history of the atomic theory, organic and inorganic matter, cellular physiology and bacteriology (200 pages), the porosity of matter, capillarity, atmospheric mechanics, the physics and chemistry of gases, liquids, etc., the aggregate states of matter, including the theory of elasticity, density, etc., crystallography, etc., the theory of energy, the theory of heat in its relation to physiology, etc. The total number of pages in Volume I., as completed in the first pages of the installment constituting the present volume, is 992.

The remainder of the present installment is taken up with a study of the methods of measuring temperatures, with gravitation as the most widely diffused form of mechanical energy, with the notion of potential in its bearing on gravitation, with weight and mass, specific gravity and density, the determinations of mass and specific gravity, and finally with sound as a special form of mechanical energy. In all these cases the bearing of the different subjects on physiology and hygiene is prominently emphasised.

His book appearing at the dawn of the new century, Dr. Griesbach has taken the opportunity to preface its latest installment with some general considerations on the educational outlook of science. Two facts are strikingly apparent here: one is the necessity of a more general scientific culture for the individual, and the other is the high import which is to be attributed to historical studies in science. With the exaggerated specialism of the period which has just closed, the difficulty of acquiring a logical and all-around survey of the entire scientific field has been greatly